

WOLFISH

Hunger Has Clamored in All of Uncle Sam's Hospitals

AND IS CLAMORING YET

But It Is the Hunger of the Typhoid Convalescent.

SOLID FOOD SURE DEATH

To Such, and the Physicians Are Just Letting Them Clamor.—General Boynton's Report a Starter.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Secretary Alger today received the report of General H. V. Boynton upon the state of affairs in the hospital at Camp Thomas. The report is dated August 29.

The general reports that he visited all the hospitals in the camp, without giving notice of this purpose, and adds: "Believing the death list of this camp to afford an excellent standard by which to measure its conditions as to health and hospital service, a full report was obtained of all deaths in the camp and its hospital since its establishment in the middle of April last. The results show a total death list of 28 up to the 22nd of this month, the greatest epidemic of measles they were crowded. There were no Red Cross nurses and a detail of two ladies from the Chattanooga association has visited the hospital daily to cook the lighter food for the sick. When the hospital was crowded the number of attendants was insufficient. There were also strong complaints of the failure to get medical and surgical supplies in the early days before the government had been able to furnish it, and when it was impossible to avoid delays incident to rushing out supplies to great army camps. The requisition papers on file, however, show that the hospital officers made every effort to obtain full supplies.

SOLID FOOD WOULD KILL. Leaving details about the hospital, the report proceeds to treat the whole subject generally as follows: "In two of the hospitals opportunities occurred for discovery of what undoubtedly originated many of the sensational stories which have been printed. In the hospitals lacked sufficient food, and in many cases had been on the verge of starvation. In the ward where the convalescent typhoid fever patients were found many of the men were constantly asking for food, and as a matter of course were as constantly denied everything except the lighter forms of food which could be safely administered to recovering typhoid patients.

"This refusal of food throughout the hospital, by which care alone, as is perfectly understood, can the lives of typhoid convalescents be saved, has been distorted into the report, which has spread through out the country, that patients are being starved in the government hospitals. There has been no lack of perfect food in the hospitals and competent cooks for preparing it have been present. And the only reason for depriving the patients of what so many of them have clamored for has been the necessity of dieting such as the disease demands. It will be easily observed that the conditions set forth in this report are mainly present conditions.

TO BLAME FOR THE FILTH. Undoubtedly there have been serious inconveniences and at times of the greatest crowding there were lack of convenience and full attendance which would have prevented all this trouble, from the surgeon general, and from the commanding officers of this camp—create a situation which cannot be immediately ameliorated. "So far from believing, as a result of my observation, that medical officers have been heartless or negligent, I believe that these officers and the hospital attendants, as a whole, have exerted themselves to the utmost to do their duty faithfully.

GENERAL TERRY'S ROAST ROASTED. My attention was especially directed, in the order which I received, to some remarks credited to General Terry, surgeon general of the state of New York, in reference to the condition of the camp of the Eight New York. General Terry is reported in the New York Herald to have said as he was leaving Camp Thomas:

"Since the establishment of this hospital everything asked for in the way of supplies of every kind has been promptly furnished."

It is stated in addition that all the hospital refuse is burned in a crematory and, according to Major Griffin, all of the 20 patients now sick in the entire camp could be safely moved now. The diseases are more of a typhoid fever strictly, the death rate being very low, about eight per cent of the worst cases.

FIRST DIVISION HOSPITAL. The first division hospital, in charge of Major Drake, is located with planned lumber and it is as clean as is possible, being scrubbed with carbolic acid and treated with chloride of mercury every other day. All the patients are on cots and never have been on the ground for any length of time. None of the sixty cots allowed per man for delicacies has been used, as it was not needed.

The report states that in times when this hospital was crowded there was a lack of nurses, the deficiency being supplied by details from the regiments, which were not as satisfactory as trained nurses.

ATTENDANTS OVERWORKED. "As a result of this inadequate force," says the report, "the force provided has been hard worked, but in all cases they have stuck to their posts and performed their work with great energy, until sickness overtook a considerable number. The places of the sick have been filled by nurses from the surgeon general's department. The exhausting character of the work performed by these nurses is shown by the fact that about one-fourth of them have thoroughly exhausted their strength and are now resting in quarters."

"General Boynton shows that there is a full refrigerator capacity for this hospital, porcelain lined basins, sterilized and hot water and every convenience. In the malignant typhoid ward there have been but two deaths out of thirty cases in three weeks. He says that the medical officers and the hospital attendants at this hospital have undoubtedly performed their duty with energy and efficiency.

DELICACIES IN ABUNDANCE.

The next hospital inspected was the Third division hospital, First corps, in charge of Major Thomas Clark. Here the attendants were found sufficient, though in the earlier days there were not enough surgeons or attendants. The grounds were in excellent condition, the tents clean, most of the tents floored and all of them floored between the cots and in the aisles.

For a time the hospital was a week behind in obtaining its medical supplies, but this was before the government had completed its medical stores in great quantities. As in other hospitals, the force of attendants here, both officers and men, have worked with great persistence, and still over twenty-five per cent of the hospital corps has fallen sick from the exhaustive labors.

For the last six weeks there has been no difficulty whatever in obtaining medical supplies of every character. The Red Cross has made liberal donations to this hospital and from it in Minnesota have sent great quantities of delicacies. The hospital fund for July amounted to \$415 and with this has been purchased all the milk needed.

HOSPITAL OFFICERS NOT TO BLAME. The last of the field hospitals is the Third corps, Second division, under Major Smith. The report states that the fifty-three tents are at present not all occupied during the epidemic of measles they were crowded. There were no Red Cross nurses and a detail of two ladies from the Chattanooga association has visited the hospital daily to cook the lighter food for the sick. When the hospital was crowded the number of attendants was insufficient. There were also strong complaints of the failure to get medical and surgical supplies in the early days before the government had been able to furnish it, and when it was impossible to avoid delays incident to rushing out supplies to great army camps. The requisition papers on file, however, show that the hospital officers made every effort to obtain full supplies.

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SUICIDE

Of an Anti-Dreyfus Forger Follows His Arrest.

MAN ON DEVIL'S ISLAND

May Have a Show For Liberty After All.

Paris, Aug. 31 (10:15 p. m.)—Lieutenant Colonel Henry has committed suicide, with a razor he had concealed in his valise.

During the recent trial Henry accused Colonel Picquart of falsifying telegrams. A duel followed, in which Henry was wounded.

The next scene occurred in the chamber of deputies, where Colonel Picquart proclaimed the letter a forgery and, as a result, was arrested. While Henry's villainy was rewarded by his being appointed Colonel Picquart's successor in the intelligence department. It is now evident that Henry forged the letter with the express object of paralyzing Colonel Picquart's object to expose Major Esterhazy and get a revision of the Dreyfus case. The letter was written in bad French, a fact which first led it to be regarded as apocryphal.

It is said that if the cabinet decided upon revision of the Dreyfus case M. Cavaignac, minister for war, will resign.

The scene of Lieutenant Colonel Henry's avowal was most painful. When he saw it was almost useless to deny further, his tongue grew too thick for his mouth and he was unable to speak. It was feared that he would have an apoplectic stroke. After his arrest he was permitted to visit his wife while on the way to the fortifications at Orléans. She thought he really had a fit. He addressed her as "My poor wife," adding: "I am under arrest."

The officer accompanying him was under orders not to lose sight of him for a moment, and therefore he could not see his wife alone. All three proceeded to his bedroom to get the necessary clothing. Henry then clasped his wife in his arms and exclaimed: "My conscience is pure and free from every stain."

This exclamation is much commented upon, as going to show that he may possibly have forged the letter under orders from his superiors.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry was a peasant's son. He was born in Pucy, in Marne, in 1845, and enlisted in a foot regiment at his brother's substitute in 1862. He had a good military record for bravery and inextinguishable discipline. He was a prisoner of war in 1870 and was wounded. He was afterward promoted to the rank of lieutenant. He was a member of the rough-and-ready manners of a non-commissioned officer. He was lacking in education, spoke no foreign languages, and owed his promotion entirely to his reputation for blunt straightforwardness.

EFFECT OF HIS CONFESSION. Colonel Henry's confession was regarded by the Dreyfus agitation more heatedly than ever, and seems likely to shake public confidence in the army. Even the Liberte, a strong anti-Dreyfus organ, says: "It must cause the deepest pain to all honorable men that officers of such standing should show such a lack of moral courage." The confession of the document, which was the basis of the Dreyfus trial, was absolutely unavoidable, and a public announcement that the ministry has decided to initiate such a revision is expected soon. Another report is that the minister for war has decided that he intended to compel the resignation of the chief of the general staff, General Boisdeffre, and his subordinate, General Gonz, because in two years' personal investigation they had not succeeded in discovering the forgery and had succeeded in covering the forgery and had succeeded in covering the forgery and had succeeded in covering the forgery.

Colonel Henry was attached to the war department, where Dreyfus was held, in the department of the French army, he had been one of the prominent witnesses who testified unfavorably to M. Zola during the latter's sensational trial on the charge of libeling military officials.

BOISDEFRE'S DESIGNS. Paris, Aug. 31 (9 p. m.)—General Leconte de Boisdeffre, chief of the general staff of the French army, has tendered his resignation to the government.

10:30 p. m.—General de Boisdeffre, in his letter of resignation, explains that he resigns owing to his misplaced confidence in Lieutenant Colonel Henry, which led him to present as genuine what was forged evidence.

M. Cavaignac, the minister of war, in reply, asked General de Boisdeffre to remain to "see justice rendered in the matter."

General de Boisdeffre thanked M. Cavaignac for proofs of his esteem, but persisted in his resignation. He will be replaced, therefore, by General de Renouard, director of the military cabinet.

TEMPEST IN THE CABINET. Paris, Aug. 31.—The cabinet has held two stormy sittings under the presidency of M. Faure. It finally arose between 6 and 7 o'clock, having apparently failed to arrive at a decision on the question of revising the Dreyfus sentence. For the customary official note was not issued.

It is possible, however, looking to the excited state of public feeling, that the government deems it advisable to proceed cautiously and to conceal its decision for the present.

M. Delcasse, minister for foreign affairs, is said to have been vehemently attacked by his colleagues for having been ignorant of the intention of the Emperor Nicholas to issue his disarmament proclamation, but in face of the revision of the Dreyfus case a secondary place. It is alleged that several ministers, including M. Tirard, the premier; M. Maréchal, the minister of commerce, and M. Troude, minister of the colonies, demanded a revision and the immediate suppression of several staff officers. M. Cavaignac, however, remained firm, opposing this course.

ROUGH

Riders Will Be Mustered Out Before Long.

SIXTY DAYS FURLONGS

And Leaves of Absence, Then Final Discharge.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Adjutant General Corbin said tonight that the First volunteer cavalry (Roosevelt's Rough Riders) would be relieved from service at once. Sixty days leave of absence and furloughs will be granted respectively to the officers and men, at the expiration of which they will be mustered out of the service. The order for mustering out the regiment will be issued probably tomorrow.

ALL ABOUT OKLAHOMA. May Be Found Out From Governor's Annual Report.

Guthrie, O. T., Aug. 31.—(Special.)—Governor Barnes' annual report to the secretary of the interior, which will start for Washington tomorrow, consists of over two hundred typewritten pages, making nearly 60,000 words. It was accompanied by a correct map of the territory and over thirty fine photographs, showing college and school buildings, farm scenes, orchards, vineyards, fields of grain, fruit and grain displays, cotton fields, etc.

When published, this report will make a complete handbook and blue book of the territory, as it covers almost every subject of interest to the people of the territory or the prospective settler or investor. Among other things is a complete roster of territorial officials, a correct roster of all Oklahoma volunteers in the Spanish war, a complete newspaper directory, etc.

The subjects treated of in the report are as follows: General observations, the farmer, population, taxable property, taxes, territorial indebtedness, public schools, higher educational institutions (including territorial and sectarian colleges), social and religious, deaf mute institute, blind, reform school, insane and insane asylum, government lands, school lands, saline reserves, banks and banking, building and loan associations, insurance and investments, railroads and transportation, commerce, telegraph and telephone, climate, agriculture, stock raising, horticulture, irrigation, mines and minerals, undeveloped resources, gas and oil, manufacturing, lumber and fuel, labor supply, public health, pharmacy and dentistry, the press, historical society, territorial library, immigration, legislation, the courts, crimes and punishment, public buildings, counties, cities, military posts, national guard, Oklahoma in the war, Omaha exposition, official roster, Indians, Indian reservations, reserve courts, some needed legislation, statehood.

BLOODSHED AT GALVESTON. Colored Longshoremen Fired Upon in a Labor Riot.

Galveston, Tex., Aug. 31.—A riot occurred on the Mallory docks this afternoon. The Mallory line has been paying 30 and 40 cents for day and night work, respectively. Recently the colored longshoremen organized a colored labor union. When the steamer Colorado arrived yesterday the Mallory people were informed that they would employ union laborers and pay 50 and 60 cents per hour for day and night work. The present Mallory wages are the same as have been paid for years and more than the company pays at some other places. The increase was refused. Yesterday 1500 colored men congregated at the wharf, and by mutual consent kept the regular Mallory longshoremen from going to work. Today the Mallory company set an extra crew to work unloading the ship and brought some colored laborers from Houston. The bloodshed occurred when an effort was made to put the Houston men to work.

Mayor Fry warned the crowd to keep back, and when an advance was made on the Houston negroes Mayor Fry fired five shots into the crowd, wounding two of the negroes who were advancing. A little later the rioters made another advance. They were warned back. Then Mayor Fry gave the order to fire. There was a terrible fusillade from each side for a minute, some of the negroes having revolvers. After the fusillade the crowd scattered. The fire department was called out to aid in the protection of the wharf property. The armed power of citizens was organized. The Houston men were put to work and the Mallory line boat is discharging. One white man was killed and at least six men were injured.

The dead: E. H. BAKER, white, shot in the right side; died just as he was being put in the ambulance. The injured: Frank Robinson, colored, shot in the upper part of the right hip; will probably die. Frank Williams, colored. F. Middlebach, white. Robert Albert, colored. William Emerson, colored. Emanuel Robinson, colored.

OF MYSTERIOUS ORIGIN. Are Several New Cases of Yellow Fever in Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 31.—The state board of health is unable to locate the origin of the four cases of yellow fever reported yesterday at Oriskany, a small village in Lafayette county. The place was not infected during the epidemic last year and the board finds it impossible to discover an origin from any outside source.

Dr. Gray, a local physician, died at Taylor's Station four days ago and the doctors who attended him say that he showed symptoms of black vomit. Oriskany and Taylor's Station are both rightly quarantined, and members of the state board are hurrying to the scene.

Birmingham Ala., Aug. 31.—Officials of the Postal Telegraph company at this point have received a message from their office at Holly Springs, Miss., giving the information that four cases of yellow fever have been declared at Taylor, Miss., four miles south of Holly Springs. Taylor is a couple of hundred miles from the coast.

Lafayette, Tex., Aug. 31.—Within the last week four deaths from yellow fever have occurred at Vera Cruz. The authorities are making every effort to prevent

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BULLETIN OF

The Wichita Daily Eagle.

Weather For Wichita Today: Fair; warmer; variable winds.

Wichita, Thursday, September 1, 1898.

Sun.—Rises, 5:28; Sets 6:32. Moon.—Rises 6:49.

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY.

1. Hospitals Questioned by Other Side. France Is Not Done With Dreyfus. Rough Riders to be Mustered Out. One Theory of Nicholas' Scheme.

2. Fresh Complaint of Transport. Sinking of the Olivette.

3. Wichita Livestock Market. Standard Securities Heavy.

5. Leedy's Plan For Harmony. Wichita Will Be Dark.

6. Wheelman Oppose Order. Charge Against Mrs. Botkin. Garcia Relieved From Command.

8. Biggest Spendthrift on Record. Wilhelm is Now Queen.

its spread. The physicians at Tampico state that the yellow fever there has attacked only those persons who do not take proper care of themselves. There is no danger of the fever breaking out here or at any point along the Mexican border, due largely to the climatic condition and the elevation of the town.

Washington, Aug. 31.—Surgeon General Wyman, of the Marine hospital service, is in telegraphic communication with the secretary of the Mississippi state board of health regarding the reported cases of yellow fever at Oriskany in that state. As yet the cases are reported by the latter as very suspicious and are not traceable to any source. The three cases reported as being at Camp Wilcox, Montclair Point, General Wyman says, were those which had been brought there at different times of transports from Shafter's army, and are not fresh cases.

ALONG THE SOUTH ATLANTIC. Pierce Storm Exits With Winds of Hurricane Velocity.

Savannah, Ga., Aug. 31.—A heavy storm is sweeping along the coast. The wind at Savannah has blown a gale since 5 o'clock last night, reaching a velocity of about seventy-five miles an hour. Telephone connection with Tybee Island is cut off and nothing has been heard from there since early in the night. There is much fear for the shipping there and at quarantine. The lowlands are flooded and heavy damage to cotton and rice will result. Railroad tracks are washed out and trains on all roads are delayed. The streets are filled with debris. The last report from Tybee, early in the night, was that the wind was blowing seventy miles an hour and the operator in the signal station was just leaving for the lighthouse for safety. The quarantine station is believed to have been abandoned before the escape of the occupants was cut off.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 31.—The storm which swept up the Atlantic coast last night has interrupted communication with Savannah and several other cities near the coast, and the extent of the damage is not yet known. The officials of the Western Union Telegraph company reported today that Savannah had been completely isolated, no connection being made to that city from any point. The only places reached by wire were Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Fla.

The telegraph company has put on a force of extra men at Augusta, to which city all business for Savannah is being sent. From there it goes by train. No news as to the extent of the storm has as yet reached this city from any point. Forecaster Marbury of the weather bureau, by mutual consent kept the regular Mallory longshoremen from going to work. Today the Mallory company set an extra crew to work unloading the ship and brought some colored laborers from Houston. The bloodshed occurred when an effort was made to put the Houston men to work.

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CHINA

According to British Suspensions, Is the Prize

NICHOLAS IS SEEKING

Under Cover of His Disarmament Scheme.

FRANCE VERY INDIGNANT

At the Way She Is Left in the Lurch.—Uncle Sam Wags His Head and Wants to be Shown.

Vancouver, B. C., Aug. 31.—The Royal Mail steamer Empress of China arrived here from Hong Kong and Yokohama this morning, bringing Oriental advice up to August 18.

Pekin reports confirm the statement that the Chinese government has determined to appeal to all the great powers for protection against Russian aggression. Russia has vigorously protested against the reorganization of the Chinese army and navy under British auspices. The papers say it is to be hoped that England will not weaken, that China will be firm and that the United States will give them the fullest moral support.

Chinese papers publish the contract made between the Sheng Tao Tai and a Belgian syndicate of the Lu Han railway. It is a very different enterprise from the original project. The Belgians have practically transferred their contract to the Russian government, the Russo-Chinese bank owning holding 2,800 out of 23,000 shares, while it practically owns the remaining shares.

London, Sept. 1.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Standard says: "M. Kouropatkin, of the Russian embassy here, will succeed M. Pavloff, the Russian charge d'affaires at Peking. Russia, it is said to have given satisfactory assurances that she will respect the British sphere in China."

"It is also asserted that the British admiral had orders to seize the remaining Chinese ships and custom houses in the event of the Tsung Li Yamen refusing to comply with British demands."

DISARMAMENT AND CHINA. The Peking correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The government proposal of Emperor Nicholas is, distrusted by English residents in Peking. They regard it as a diplomatic answer to Great Britain's firm stand in the matter of Chinese concessions to British syndicates."

"BOYSHIP, IF NOT WOMANSHIP." New York, Aug. 31.—A dispatch to the World from Vienna says: "A leading official of the foreign office says: 'Austria and Hungary are opposed to welcome the czar's proposition as such a noble move deserves. At present the proposal is too vague to be taken into consideration. When the Russian government details propositions for the conference, stating the subjects to be discussed, Austria will come forward helping to its utmost the powers in the great work.'

"Diplomatic officials are not disposed to believe that Russian diplomacy approves the czar's message, which seems to have been put out into the world in spite of Moravice and his other councilors. Those who hold pessimistic views consider the czar's message a bribe, even a womanish, insistence on an impracticable idea in the face of the views of his advisers."

FRANCE BITTERLY OFFENDED. A dispatch to the World from Paris says: "Among statements, after the first stupefaction, opinion as to the czar's note is rapidly changing into bitter antagonism. (Glasgow, the Radical leader, says: 'The circular undoubtedly is the result of a secret previous agreement between Russia, England and Germany. These three powers have their hands full. A treaty which would concentrate their late acquisition is eminently desirable. France has not been considered.'

"The truth is, Europe regards France as falling into secondary importance and could easily be coerced. I have been opposed to an alliance. This is the first blatant betrayal."

M. Hanotaux, a peak guardedly of visionary philanthropy. He believes the conference will serve many a purpose. M. Lelièvre, foreign minister, is reticent